

TRIBUTE TO SHANNON DUFFY

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Shannon Duffy, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Shannon is a graduate of St. Thomas More High School in Rapid City, SD. Currently, she is attending Georgetown University in Washington, DC, where she is pursuing degrees in operations and information management and finance. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Shannon for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO TREVOR GUNLICKS

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Trevor Gunlicks, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Trevor is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending South Dakota State University in Brookings, SD, where he is pursuing degrees in political science and legal studies. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Trevor for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JORDANN KROUSE

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Jordann Krouse, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Jordann is a graduate of Harrisburg High School in Harrisburg, SD. Currently, she is attending Boston University in Boston, MA, where she is pursuing degrees in international relations and environmental analysis. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Jordann for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO CAROLINE MORIARTY

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Caroline Moriarty, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Caroline is a graduate of Roosevelt High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of Missouri-Kansas City, where she is

majoring in political science. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Caroline for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:55 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 200. An act to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2075. An act to adjust the eastern boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls and Deschutes Canyon Wilderness Study Areas in the State of Oregon to facilitate fire prevention and response activities to protect private property, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 200. An act to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 2075. An act to adjust the eastern boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls and Deschutes Canyon Wilderness Study Areas in the State of Oregon to facilitate fire prevention and response activities to protect private property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-254. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to ensure that Tricare adequately covers behavioral therapies for military dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 96

Whereas, Tricare is the health program of the United States Department of Defense that finances health services delivered by civilian healthcare providers to nearly nine million five hundred thousand United States military personnel, military retirees, and dependents of military families; and

Whereas, pursuant to a congressional mandate enacted in 2016, the military consolidated its three Tricare regions into two on January 1 of this year, marking the most extensive reform to Tricare since the program transitioned from a fee-for-service model to a managed care model in the mid-1990s; and

Whereas, though Tricare has largely resolved problems with computer networks, communications systems, and customer

service that emerged during its recent consolidation, military families continue to report facing significant obstacles in access to behavioral therapies for children; and

Whereas, according to behavioral therapy providers, these obstacles result from inconsistent reimbursement, undue delays in claims processing, problems with provider credentialing, misclassification of services and levels of coverage, and ongoing challenges in correcting errors by the managed care companies which now serve Tricare beneficiaries; and

Whereas, behavioral therapies can be immensely beneficial to children with autism and other behavioral or developmental conditions; and

Whereas, parents of special-needs children who have benefitted from behavioral therapies strongly contend that these specialized health services are not just beneficial, but in fact life-changing, in that they give their children a far better quality of life than would be possible without the services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to ensure that Tricare adequately covers behavioral therapies for military dependents; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-255. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey urging the United States Congress to enact H.R. 1411, the "Transparent Summer Flounder Quotas Act"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 45

Whereas, New Jersey fisheries are ranked among the best in the nation and it is estimated that there are as many as one million recreational saltwater anglers fishing in New Jersey; and

Whereas, The fishing industry contributes 20,000 jobs and over \$1 billion to the State economy each year; and

Whereas, Of the many varieties of fish found off of New Jersey's shores, summer flounder is among the most sought after saltwater fish along the Atlantic Coast; and

Whereas, Summer flounder fisheries are managed cooperatively by the states through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); and

Whereas, Together, these managing entities are responsible for developing summer flounder fishery regulations as part of the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan; and

Whereas, The management plan is implemented through regulations adopted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) within the United States Department of Commerce; and

Whereas, The management plan is designed to ensure the protection and maintenance of the summer flounder stock, primarily through the establishment of harvest limits, which are based on the most current stock assessment report published by NOAA; and

Whereas, Based on the 2016 Stock Assessment Update, the ASMFC and MAFMC have recommended a 40 percent cut in catch limits for the 2017 and 2018 summer flounder fishing seasons; and

Whereas, Highlighting NOAA's heavy reliance on random sampling to gather data for the 2016 stock assessment report, members of

the New Jersey delegation to the United States Congress have expressed concern about the accuracy of the estimates contained in the report and have questioned the need to implement such a drastic reduction in catch limits for the upcoming season; and

Whereas, The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has expressed similar concerns, warning that the drastic reduction in catch limits will devastate recreational and commercial fishing in New Jersey and have a detrimental effect on the economy of the New Jersey shore, particularly as the State continues to recover from Superstorm Sandy; and

Whereas, Despite significant opposition to the recommended reduction in summer flounder catch limits, and the potential for severe economic damage to the State, at the end of December 2016 the NMFS adopted a rule implementing the recommended reduction in summer flounder catch limits for the 2017 and 2018 fishing seasons; and

Whereas, In order to mitigate the economic devastation that may result from the reduced summer flounder quotas adopted by the NMFS, United States Congressman FRANK PALLONE, JR. has introduced legislation, co-sponsored by Congressman FRANK LOBIONDO, which would prohibit enforcement of the reduced summer flounder quotas until a new summer flounder stock assessment is completed and a new rule establishing summer flounder quotas is adopted based on the findings of the new stock assessment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The President and Congress of the United States are respectfully urged to enact House Bill No. 1411, known as the "Transparent Summer Flounder Quotas Act."

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, the Chair of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Chairman of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and every member of Congress elected from the State of New Jersey.

POM-256. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress and the Louisiana Congressional Delegation to take such actions as are necessary to treat oil and gas production in the Gulf Coast states in a manner that is at least equal to onshore oil, gas, and coal production in interior states for revenue purposes; to rectify the revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states; and to ensure the dependability of such revenue sharing; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 48

Whereas, since 1920, interior states with mineral production in the United States have been privy to a revenue sharing agreement with the federal government that allowed those states to keep fifty percent of the revenues generated in their states from mineral production on federal lands within their borders, including royalties, severance taxes, and bonuses; and

Whereas, coastal states with onshore and offshore oil and gas production were not included in that revenue sharing agreement and therefore face inequities under the fed-

eral energy policies because those coastal states have not been party to this same level of revenue sharing partnership with the federal government; and

Whereas, coastal energy producing states have a limited partnership with the federal government that allows them to retain very little revenue generated from their offshore energy production and transportation, and activities associated with energy that are produced and transported for use throughout the nation; and

Whereas, in 2006 the United States Congress passed the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) from which the state of Louisiana will begin receiving revenue sharing payments from mineral production in the Gulf of Mexico in 2017; an Act that calls for a sharing of thirty-seven and five tenths percent of coastal production revenues with four gulf states with a cap of five hundred million dollars per year; and

Whereas, according to the most recent data from the United States Energy Information Administration, Louisiana, including its state waters, is the ninth largest producer of oil in the United States while if offshore oil production from federal waters is included, it is the second largest oil producer in the country; and from wells located within the state boundaries including the state waters, Louisiana is the fourth largest producer of gas in the United States while if gas production from federal offshore waters in the Gulf of Mexico is included, it is the second largest gas producer in the United States; and

Whereas, with eighteen operating refineries in the state, Louisiana is second only to Texas in both total number of refineries and total refinery operating capacity, accounting for nearly one-fifth of the nation's total refining capacity; and

Whereas, Louisiana contributes to the United States Strategic Petroleum Reserve with two facilities located in the state consisting of twenty-nine caverns capable of holding nearly three hundred million barrels of crude oil; and

Whereas, with three onshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities and others already permitted, more LNG facilities than any other state in the country, and the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port, the nation's only deep-water oil port, Louisiana plays an essential role in the movement of natural gas from the United States Gulf Coast region to markets throughout the country; and

Whereas, it is apparent that Louisiana plays an essential role in supplying the nation with energy and it is vital to the security of our nation's energy supply, roles that should be recognized and compensated at an appropriate revenue sharing level; and

Whereas, the majority of the oil and gas production from the Gulf of Mexico enters the United States through coastal Louisiana with all of the infrastructure necessary to receive and transport such production, infrastructure that has for many decades damaged the coastal areas of Louisiana, an impact that should be compensated through appropriate revenue sharing with the federal government; and

Whereas, because Louisiana is losing more coastal wetlands than any other state in the country, in 2006 the people of Louisiana overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment dedicating revenues received from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas activity through GOMESA to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund for the purposes of coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly impacted by coastal wetland losses; and

Whereas, the state of Louisiana has developed, through a science-based and stakeholder-involved process, a "2017 Comprehen-

sive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast" which identifies and prioritizes the most efficient and effective projects in order to meet the state's critical coastal protection and restoration needs and has received many accolades from the country's scientific community; and

Whereas, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority is making great progress implementing the projects in the "Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast" with all available funding, projects that are essential to the protection of the infrastructure that is critical to the energy needs of the United States; and

Whereas, in order to properly compensate the coastal states for the infrastructure demands that result from production of energy and fuels that heat and cool the nation's homes, offices, and businesses and fuel the nation's transportation needs, revenue sharing for coastal states needs to at least be at the same rate as interior states that produce oil, gas, and coal: Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress and the Louisiana Congressional Delegation to take such actions as are necessary to treat oil and gas production in the Gulf Coast states in a manner that is at least equal to onshore oil, gas, and coal production in interior states for revenue purposes; and to rectify the revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states in order to address the nationally significant crisis of wetland loss in the state of Louisiana; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress and the Louisiana Congressional Delegation, along with the delegations from the other Gulf of Mexico states, to ensure that the agreement codified through the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act remains in place and that the Gulf Coast states receive their anticipated revenue sharing payments during Fiscal Year 2018-2019 and thereafter as provided for in the Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation.

POM-257. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 110

Whereas, the Heritage Area Program is found in the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and related statutes, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service; and

Whereas, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a national policy for federal agencies to use measures such as financial and technical assistance to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations; and

Whereas, each national heritage area has been authorized by a specific federal statute in an effort to effectively carry out the national policy with these same statutes assigning a prominent role for the National Park Service to play in nurturing the areas and supporting their success; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area program will expand on traditional

approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens through preservation, conservation, and planning processes facilitated by a local coordinating entity, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission, to provide assistance to residents to improve their quality of life by protecting their shared cultural and natural resources; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission will promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources, while improving the area's economic vitality, all guided by a management plan developed by the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, legislation will be filed in the 115th Congress, Second Session, that will delineate a procedure to be followed to establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area, including a time line; and

Whereas, nothing in the act establishing the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area allows for abridging the rights of any property owner including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the national heritage area; requiring any property owner to permit public access to such property or to modify any provisions of law with regard to public access or use of private lands; altering any duly adopted land use regulation or any approved land use plan; authorizing or implying the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights; diminishing the authority of the state to manage fish and wildlife including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a national heritage area; or creating any liability, or having any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on such private property; and

Whereas, the residents and agencies of the Caddo Lake area were so eager to have Caddo Lake designated a National Heritage Area that they embarked on the suitability and feasibility study prior to ever contacting the National Park Service to request their assistance or funding; and

Whereas, the feasibility study examined whether Caddo Lake is nationally distinctive and evaluated alternatives for management, preservation, and interpretation of nationally important cultural and historic landscapes, sites, and structures in and around the Caddo Lake area, including its tributaries of Cypress Bayou and James Bayou in Texas and Louisiana and Black Bayou and Red Bayou along with Soda, Shifftail, and Clear Lakes in Louisiana; and

Whereas, establishment of the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area would be of economic and cultural benefit to the Shreveport and Caddo Parish area of our great state:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact the legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-258. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 219

Whereas, the Heritage Area Program is found in the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and related statutes, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service; and

Whereas, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a national policy for federal agencies to use measures such as financial and technical assistance to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations; and

Whereas, each national heritage area has been authorized by a specific federal statute in an effort to effectively carry out the national policy with these same statutes assigning a prominent role for the National Park Service to play in nurturing the areas and supporting their success; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area program will expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens through preservation, conservation, and planning processes facilitated by a local coordinating entity, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission, to provide assistance to residents to improve their quality of life by protecting their shared cultural and natural resources; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission will promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources, while improving the area's economic vitality, all guided by a management plan developed by the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, legislation will be filed in the 115th Congress, Second Session, that will delineate a procedure to be followed to establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area, including a time line; and

Whereas, nothing in the act establishing the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area allows for abridging the rights of any property owner including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the national heritage area; requiring any property owner to permit public access to such property or to modify any provisions of law with regard to public access or use of private lands; altering any duly adopted land use regulation or any approved land use plan; authorizing or implying the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights; diminishing the authority of the state to manage fish and wildlife including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a national heritage area; or creating any liability, or having any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on such private property; and

Whereas, the residents and agencies of the Caddo Lake area were so eager to have Caddo Lake designated a National Heritage Area that they embarked on the suitability and feasibility study prior to ever contacting the National Park Service to request their assistance or funding; and

Whereas, the feasibility study examined whether Caddo Lake is nationally distinctive and evaluated alternatives for management, preservation, and interpretation of nationally important cultural and historic landscapes, sites, and structures in and around the Caddo Lake area, including its tributaries of Cypress Bayou and James Bayou in Texas and Louisiana and Black Bayou and Red Bayou along with Soda, Shifftail, and Clear Lakes in Louisiana; and

Whereas, establishment of the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area would be of economic and cultural benefit to the Shreveport and Caddo Parish area of our great state. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact the legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-259. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 110

Whereas, the Heritage Area Program is found in the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and related statutes, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service; and

Whereas, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a national policy for federal agencies to use measures such as financial and technical assistance to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations; and

Whereas, each national heritage area has been authorized by a specific federal statute in an effort to effectively carry out the national policy with these same statutes assigning a prominent role for the National Park Service to play in nurturing the areas and supporting their success; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area program will expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens through preservation, conservation, and planning processes facilitated by a local coordinating entity, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission, to provide assistance to residents to improve their quality of life by protecting their shared cultural and natural resources; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission will promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources, while improving the area's economic vitality, all guided by a management plan developed by the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, legislation will be filed in the 115th Congress, Second Session, that will delineate a procedure to be followed to establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area, including a time line; and

Whereas, nothing in the act establishing the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area allows for abridging the rights of any property owner including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the national heritage area; requiring any property owner to permit public access to such property or to modify any provisions of law with regard to public access or use of private lands; altering any duly adopted land use regulation or any approved land use plan; authorizing

or implying the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights; diminishing the authority of the state to manage fish and wildlife including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a national heritage area; or creating any liability, or having any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on such private property; and

Whereas, the residents and agencies of the Caddo Lake area were so eager to have Caddo Lake designated a National Heritage Area that they embarked on the suitability and feasibility study prior to ever contacting the National Park Service to request their assistance or funding; and

Whereas, the feasibility study examined whether Caddo Lake is nationally distinctive and evaluated alternatives for management, preservation, and interpretation of nationally important cultural and historic landscapes, sites, and structures in and around the Caddo Lake area, including its tributaries of Cypress Bayou and James Bayou in Texas and Louisiana and Black Bayou and Red Bayou along with Soda, Shifftail, and Clear Lakes in Louisiana; and

Whereas, establishment of the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area would be of economic and cultural benefit to the Shreveport and Caddo Parish area of our great state: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact the legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-260. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 219

Whereas, the Heritage Area Program is found in the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and related statutes, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service; and

Whereas, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a national policy for federal agencies to use measures such as financial and technical assistance to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations; and

Whereas, each national heritage area has been authorized by a specific federal statute in an effort to effectively carry out the national policy with these same statutes assigning a prominent role for the National Park Service to play in nurturing the areas and supporting their success; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area program will expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens through preservation, conservation, and planning processes facilitated by a local coordinating entity, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission, to provide assistance to residents to improve their quality of life by

protecting their shared cultural and natural resources; and

Whereas, the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area Commission will promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources, while improving the area's economic vitality, all guided by a management plan developed by the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, legislation will be filed in the 115th Congress, Second Session, that will delineate a procedure to be followed to establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area, including a time line; and

Whereas, nothing in the act establishing the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area allows for abridging the rights of any property owner including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the national heritage area; requiring any property owner to permit public access to such property or to modify any provisions of law with regard to public access or use of private lands; altering any duly adopted land use regulation or any approved land use plan; authorizing or implying the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights; diminishing the authority of the state to manage fish and wildlife including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a national heritage area; or creating any liability, or having any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on such private property; and

Whereas, the residents and agencies of the Caddo Lake area were so eager to have Caddo Lake designated a National Heritage Area that they embarked on the suitability and feasibility study prior to ever contacting the National Park Service to request their assistance or funding; and

Whereas, the feasibility study examined whether Caddo Lake is nationally distinctive and evaluated alternatives for management, preservation, and interpretation of nationally important cultural and historic landscapes, sites, and structures in and around the Caddo Lake area, including its tributaries of Cypress Bayou and James Bayou in Texas and Louisiana and Black Bayou and Red Bayou along with Soda, Shifftail, and Clear Lakes in Louisiana; and

Whereas, establishment of the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area would be of economic and cultural benefit to the Shreveport and Caddo Parish area of our great state. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to adopt and enact the legislation to be proposed that would establish the Caddo Lake National Heritage Area. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-261. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to pass legislation that supports efforts to build, modernize, and maintain the United States' infrastructure with consideration of certain principles; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 110

Whereas, a country's infrastructure is the bedrock of its economy; and

Whereas, the traditional system of roads, bridges, railroads, waterways, and pipelines, commonly referred to as infrastructure, af-

fects a country's ability to produce goods, deliver services and products, and connect a workforce to jobs; and

Whereas, the strength and efficiency of a nation's infrastructure have a direct impact on that nation as a global economic competitor and leader; and

Whereas, on a local level, infrastructure also affects a state's ability to participate and thrive in the nation's economy; and

Whereas, with an inadequate infrastructure, a state struggles to move its people and goods throughout the state and across state lines; and

Whereas, Louisiana currently has a more than thirteen billion dollar backlog for sorely needed road and bridge work throughout the state; and

Whereas, identifying funding and generating revenue to address the state's backlog have been looming problems for many years; and

Whereas, the Louisiana section of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) evaluated and studied eleven major components of Louisiana's infrastructure; and

Whereas, after its evaluations, the Louisiana section of the ASCE, in its 2017 Louisiana Infrastructure Report Card, determined that, "Our infrastructure is poorly maintained, inadequately funded, and not designed to meet tomorrow's demands. Consequently, the state is at a disadvantage and will continue to lose its economic competitiveness."; and

Whereas, the ASCE has given the state of Louisiana a statewide average grade of "D+" for its infrastructure; and

Whereas, the United States' infrastructure also suffers from years of deterioration and neglect; and

Whereas, for decades, the United States has failed to develop means to finance infrastructure projects to keep pace with the needs of the country; and

Whereas, choosing to defer repairs, maintenance, and upgrades to the country's infrastructure has delivered a crippling blow to the nation's economy and growth; and

Whereas, the United States also received a cumulative grade of "D+" from the ASCE, showing a drop in grades for three categories: parks, solid waste, and transit; and

Whereas, the ongoing and consistent decline of the country's infrastructure jeopardizes the United States' ability to remain competitive in the global market; and

Whereas, the United States now faces serious challenges as it seeks to address pitfalls including having to prioritize badly needed projects with insufficient funding; and

Whereas, through a combination of federal and nonfederal funding, President Donald Trump has set a one trillion dollar infrastructure investment as his target; and

Whereas, the president has outlined the following four key principles as the basis for his proposal:

(1) Make targeted federal investments.

(2) Encourage self-help.

(3) Align infrastructure investment with entities best suited to provide sustained and efficient investment.

(4) Leverage the private sector; and

Whereas, while the United States Congress will be faced with the decision to enact the president's plan or propose its own, choosing to do nothing is not a viable option; and

Whereas, since the United States Congress must act, it should do so with an eye toward responsibility, innovation, and sustainability; and

Whereas, it is vitally important that congress consider new and creative plans to design and implement an infrastructure network that reaches every state, serves every demographic, increases employment, and moves the United States of America into the

twenty-first century to rightfully regain its position as a global economic leader; and

Whereas, such plans must include a comprehensive approach to the nontraditional and ever-changing needs of the nation's people, businesses, and technology: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to pass legislation that supports efforts to build, modernize, and maintain the nation's infrastructure with consideration for the following principles:

(1) Redefining infrastructure. A twenty-first century economy demands a broader, more inclusive definition to ensure that the country is fully considering all of its infrastructure needs. A newer definition should be expanded to include the following:

- (a) Energy-efficient housing.
- (b) Broadband.
- (c) Education facilities, including access to traditional universities and community colleges, as well as Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- (d) Forest roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.
- (e) Parks.
- (f) Waste removal and treatment.
- (g) Programs connecting seniors to the rest of the economy.

(2) Committing to fund job training and workforce development. Provisions must focus on enabling young workers and urban residents to benefit from any infrastructure plan through training, pre-apprenticeships, and related approaches, including Registered Apprenticeships within the telecommunications and technology sectors. It must promote meaningful skills development, technical training, internships, and job placement opportunities for African Americans and urban community members. This must be fully integrated into any proposal. Without this, the benefits will not be broadly and fairly shared.

(3) Empowering minority contractors. Minority contractors should have the opportunity to rebuild their communities and employ hardworking Americans along the way. Infrastructure investments should be disseminated through a transparent procurement process with aggressive contracting goals for disadvantaged business entities and effective enforcement to root out fraudulent firms. Contractors and subcontractors should have the ability to employ local hiring preferences and subcontractors should receive prompt payment when services are rendered.

(4) Promoting inclusiveness. Infrastructure development and planning should be inclusive of underserved segments of the population, such as poor, rural, and elderly communities. A twenty-first century economy should not exclude any individuals from participation on the basis of demographics, geography, or financial means. By ensuring participation from all individuals, this country can provide equal opportunity for each and every American to contribute in meaningful ways to the economy and the communities in which they live.

(5) Building for resilience. Climate change and the volatility that are associated with extreme weather events are only expected to worsen over time. More intense storms, sea level rise, storm surges, and other unusual weather conditions are placing an immense strain on the nation's infrastructure and the limited resources that it has to build and maintain it. As the country plans for the future and conceptualizes how it will build up its infrastructure, it needs to consider the long-term viability of these projects and their resilience to extreme weather.

(6) Multi-modal transportation planning. A robust transportation network must con-

sider the changing demographics of its users and the subsequent changes in demand. Conventional transportation planning relies heavily on motor vehicle traffic. However, many communities—particularly in urban areas—must now consider pedestrians, cyclists, public transit riders, ridesharing, and other users when evaluating the effectiveness of the transportation ecosystem.

(7) Future-proofing. The development and adoption of autonomous vehicles, positive train control, NextGen, Smart City planning, and other technologies and transportation models are vastly altering the way the country conceptualizes, plans, and executes transportation policy. The unique challenges that the nation faces will only grow increasingly more complex as the population grows and the nature of its infrastructure becomes more interconnected. An infrastructure package must not only address the immediate needs of the country's crumbling system, but also anticipate the needs of a generation to come; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-262. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma urging the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention of the states for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution related to balancing the federal budget, imposing fiscal restraints on the federal government, limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limiting the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 43

Whereas, Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that upon receipt of applications from two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states, Congress shall call a convention of the states for proposing amendments; and

Whereas, the Oklahoma Legislature adopted SJR 4 in the 2nd Session of the 55th Oklahoma Legislature that applied to the Congress of the United States "for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that in the absence of a national emergency the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year, together with any related and appropriate fiscal restraints"; and

Whereas, it appears that two-thirds of the states, including Oklahoma, soon will have applied for a convention to propose such an amendment adding to the United States Constitution a requirement that the federal government balance its budget; and

Whereas, it has also been proposed by several states, including Oklahoma, that a convention be called for proposing amendments to "impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress"; and

Whereas, in its call Congress will be required to specify an initial time and place for the meeting of the Article V Convention for proposing amendments; and

Whereas, it is appropriate for the state legislatures to prepare for the Article V Convention and recommend to Congress an initial time and place to hold the convention; and

Whereas, a gathering of the states called by a state legislature and consisting of members authorized by other state legislatures would be an effective way of considering and recommending solutions to common issues related to an Article V Convention, including planning for and recommending rules and procedures for an Article V Convention, and recommending to Congress the initial date and location of an Article V Convention; and

Whereas, a planning convention of the several states in September in Phoenix, Arizona, was attended by a delegation from Oklahoma as authorized by House Concurrent Resolution No. 1007 of the 1st Session of the 56th Oklahoma Legislature. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the 2nd Session of the 56th Oklahoma Legislature:

That a delegation of commissioners selected as provided in this resolution shall be authorized to attend and participate in a gathering of states proposed by any state legislature for the purposes of developing rules and procedures for an Article V Convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution to require a balanced federal budget, or to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and to limit the terms of office for federal officials and members of Congress and for proposing an initial date and location for the meeting of the several states in an Article V Convention.

That the delegation of commissioners shall be composed of seven members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, three of whom shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate, and one of whom shall be appointed by agreement of both the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate.

That two of the commissioners appointed by the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives shall be current members of the Oklahoma House of Representatives at the time of appointment, and two of the commissioners appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate shall be current members of the Oklahoma State Senate at the time of appointment. The third commissioner appointed by the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives shall be a current or former member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the third commissioner appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate shall be a current or former member of the Oklahoma State Senate.

That the commissioners shall be bound by the rules adopted by the gathering of the states or provided for in the proposal for the Article V Convention.

That unless otherwise provided by the Oklahoma Legislature, the commissioners provided for in this resolution shall also serve as commissioners to the Article V Convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution when called and shall be bound by the rules adopted by the members of the Article V Convention.

That if a commissioner is unable to participate in either the state gathering or an Article V Convention to propose amendments to the United States Constitution either permanently or temporarily, the appointing authority or authorities shall select an alternate, who shall be a current or former member of the appointing authority's legislative body, to serve for the time the commissioner is unable to serve. The alternate shall be bound by the same rules and procedures as the original commissioner.

That no commissioner or alternate from this state to an Article V Convention shall have the authority to vote to allow consideration of or vote to approve an unauthorized amendment for ratification to the United States Constitution.

That any commissioner or alternate casting a vote to allow consideration or approval of an unauthorized amendment shall be immediately recalled by the appointing authority or authorities and be replaced by an alternate.

That all voting in either a gathering of states or an Article V Convention shall be by state with each state having one vote.

That commissioners and alternates shall take the following oath of office before accepting their appointment:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that to the best of my abilities I will, as a commissioner (alternate commissioner) to a convention for proposing any amendment to the United States Constitution, uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Oklahoma.

I will abide by my specific instructions from the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma. I will not vote to allow consideration of or to approve any amendment proposed for ratification to the United States Constitution that is unrelated to the subject of the approved call of the convention by Congress.

I will vote only for convention rules that provide that each state have one equal vote and that a state or commissioner shall not be allowed to propose an amendment that is unrelated to the approved call of the convention. I acknowledge that any violation of this oath may result in being recalled by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma or its authorized committee."

That an Article V Convention Committee shall be composed of three members, one appointed by the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, one appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate and one appointed jointly by the Speaker and President Pro Tempore. A member of the Article V Convention Committee may not be a member of the delegation. The duties of the Article V Convention Committee and their appointing authority or authorities include:

1. Monitoring the delegation to determine if it is following legislative instructions and obeying convention rules;

2. Advising the delegation on the Legislature's position on issues before the convention;

3. Disciplining any commissioner who violates the oath of office or instructions or is otherwise guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance. Discipline may include recall from the convention, removal as a commissioner or demotion to the office of alternate commissioner;

4. Notifying the convention that a commissioner has been recalled, removed as a commissioner or demoted to the office of alternate commissioner; and

5. Replacing any recalled commissioner.

That commissioners shall vote only for Article V Convention rules consistent with the following principles:

1. The convention is convened under the authority reserved to the state legislatures of the several states by Article V of the Constitution of the United States;

2. The only participants at this convention are the several states represented by their respective delegations duly selected in the manner that their respective legislatures have determined;

3. The scope of the convention's authority is defined by applications adopted by at least two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states, which authority is limited to the subject of the approved call of the convention.

The convention has no authority to propose or discuss an amendment on any other subject outside the approved call of the convention by Congress;

4. The convention shall provide for disciplining a commissioner or delegation for exceeding the scope of the convention's authority by raising subjects for discussion or debate that lie outside the convention's authority;

5. The convention shall not infringe on the respective state legislatures' authority to instruct, discipline, recall and replace commissioners; and

6. All voting at the convention or in a committee shall be by state with each state having one vote without apportionment or division. Each state legislature shall determine the internal voting and quorum rules for casting the vote of its delegation.

That the provisions of this resolution shall expire on December 31, 2023.

That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, immediately after the passage of this resolution, shall prepare and file one copy thereof with the Secretary of State and one copy with the Attorney General and transmit copies to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the members of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation, and to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

POM-263. A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Cotati, California urging the United States Congress to enact, without delay, a revenue-neutral fee on carbon-based fossil fuels with several stipulations; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-264. A resolution adopted by the Council of the County of Maui, Hawaii urging the United States Congress to support the gun control policies promoted by March for Our Lives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-265. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to asylum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 965. A bill to redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park", and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-299).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 995. To direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to modernize terms in certain regulations (Rept. No. 115-300).

By Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2946. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the meaning of the terms "act of war" and "blocked asset", and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Maria Chapa Lopez, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida for the term of four years.

Richard E. Taylor, Jr., of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 3199. A bill to establish an expedited process for removal of senior executives of the Internal Revenue Service based on performance or misconduct; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PERDUE:

S. 3200. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for an alternative removal for performance or misconduct for Federal employees; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 3201. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend certain morale, welfare, and recreation privileges to certain veterans and their caregivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 3202. A bill to limit claims under Federal law seeking judicial review of any environmental impact statement, environmental review, or authorization for the Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir Project in Fannin County, Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3203. A bill to plan, develop, and make recommendations to increase access to sexual assault examinations for survivors by holding hospitals accountable and supporting the providers that serve them; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3204. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize admission of Canadian retirees as long-term visitors for pleasure described in section 101(a)(15)(B) of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 3205. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require certain creditors to obtain certifications from institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 3206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to areas affected by toxic algal blooms; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 3207. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow for the deferment of certain student loans during a period in which a borrower is receiving treatment for cancer; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.